Name

Course

Course professor

Date of submission

**MAPP Strategic Plan initiatives**

**Introduction**

Strategic planning is a procedure used to create the goals of an organization as well as those strategies for meeting them. It consists of assessment of the status of organization such as definition of where it wants to be together with those definitions of the set of actions required to execute transformation within the organization. The visions and missions of the organization should produce stretch goals for organizations to considerably develop the quality of their performance (Cottrell et.al, 2014). In addition, the strategic choices made by a health organization should be consistent with its vision and mission and once the choices are implemented they grow to be very essential in the developing of operational plans. According to the outcome of this strategic plan, they play a role to ensure that every efforts of the health organization together with its resources are aligned to serve the identified desires. Therefore, MAPP process is one of the vital strategic approach used in public health planning at the community level and a tool that assist the communities to advance in health and quality of life through community-wide strategic planning. Below are the stages of the MAPP process

**Stage 1: Organize for Success/Partnership Development**

At this stage, the rest of the participants together with the MAPP Committee are recruited while on the other side, the planning process is designed. This stage generates the participatory behavior of the effort and builds the support of the community. The assumption of NACCHO is that the first push for MAPP will be driven from a state public health agency

**The steps to complete stage 1 include:**

**Establish the need of undertaking the MAPP process.**

The main role of this step is to verify whether the communities are in need of the process and if there is a similar initiative. Furthermore, it put in place what accurately can be proficient by the MAPP as well as the potential barriers to the process and its goals

**Recognize and organize participants**

At this step, its very important for the MAPP committee to identify and organize the participants through familiarization with the community where the Core Support Team, members may or may not have that familiarity will be in a position to consult with a several number of informants community about who the key participants are and about the persons and organizations whose support is vital to the achievement of the effort (Israel et.al, 2005)

**Design the planning process**

This is the step that comes in immediately after the organization has established a good ground rule and to be the preliminary task of the MAPP committee to design the process to allow for the planning for action to take place

**Establish the resources required for the planning process**

At this step, the MAPP committee determines the resources required for the planning process such as money, illiterate and literate people that will be significant for the MAPP process

**Step 2: Visioning**

This step is very important for the future of the community. For instance, it gives a perfect endeavor as it endowing the MAPP effort with purpose. In addition, visioning result to collaborative process where voices of every sectors as well as groups are heard. Thus, it can bring together the community and give them goals that every community members have in common

**Stages to accomplish the visioning phase**

**Discover visioning efforts**

Discovering visioning efforts is among the stages of the visioning process which is very important in finding out other visioning efforts by identifying whether the team members in the community have been engaged in a visioning process and thus, will be important if the two are joined together. And therefore, simple to settle if incase there is a relation between the vision and community to ensure that there’s a consistent vision across sectors (Maurer et.al, 2014)

**Plan the visioning process**

It’s very important to plan the visioning process as according to that suggests that a few group labor with whoever is chosen as facilitator to plan the process

**Community visioning**

Community visioning is very important because it consist of a big number of people that represent every element of the community and hence, essential in that it can mobilize the community as overall so that to sustain the vision produced together with the MAPP process

**Carry out the visioning process**

Carrying out the visioning process is also important stage of visioning in that it can be conducted by means of brainstorming as the major common approach for conducting the process because it outline what exactly the community should look like after the process. And lastly, preparing values and vision statement is another stage which is very important and therefore, it should be brief and clear to the visioning process (Kaplan et.al, 2005)

### Stage 3: Assessments

The stage is very important to the MAPP process and should be planned and carried out to ensure that every assessments does not necessary take place at the same time, nevertheless, there may be some overlap among them (Kaplan et.al, 2001). Therefore, it’s appropriate to think about which assessments can inform others while on the other hand, Forces of Change Assessment may be carried out during the session of brainstorming and entail only the Committee and a few others chosen for their skills of the community at anticipating change, others may take weeks or months. The initial 3 assessments were suggested by NACCHO that they should be run by subcommittee whose members are chosen for the skills they can bring to the exact assessment. In other situations, groups may belong to several subcommittees, which will encourage coordination between the assessments.

 Considerably this assessment should be joined to each other where both of them can use the findings of others to notify its own, while suitable coordination will keep away from duplicating efforts and overloading particularly good informants as well as assist to guarantee cross-referrals of data and informants among the assessments. This can generate and maintain excitement within the participant’s effort, and even further keep the community informed of the work being carried out (Levy et.al, 2006)

**Management risk concept**

Management risk concept is a efficient procedure for the assessment, control, and communication as well as the assessment of risks to the quality of the medicinal product across the lifecycle of the product (Brownson, 2011). The existence of risk in the organization is due to assets of immaterial nature that could be subject to damage that has effects on the entity in question. The risk concept management is such as damage assets, assets, penalty for the entity together with possible but uncertain causes. The below are the benefits of risk management concept in the MAPP process

* Help in the reduction of overall cost in order to support qualified decision making in the strategic plan
* Facilitate the quality, through increases of effectiveness as well as knowledge transfer in order to reduce catch work done to control the effects of poor quality
* It provides a mechanism from exposure together with risk communication management
* Risk management provides rationale for not spending time on low risk activities but concerned with the time and resources on issues that are significant

**Option ways for managing risks**

Another best option for managing risk is by analyzing all recognized risk situation together with captivating exact measures that are adapted to one another and even by using more overall analysis to create goals of the security and guidelines in order to internationally reduce risk without managing it through direct and personalized means with little management participation (Beecroft et.al, 2003)

**Management tools**

Several management risk tools survive, beginning from the severe minimum to inclusive methodological approaches such as auditing tools, recreation tools for gauging risk levels with respect to the security measures taken

**Management components**

**Coverage of Progress**

One of the management components is the progress of coverage which is very important in establishing a frequent reporting cycle just after the program has build its objectives to ensure that the target and goals have been achieved and the whole process is re-assessed.

**Quality Improvement**

Another management component is the quality improvement where the goals as well as objectives are being identified by the community in order to form a clear wok plans that can assigned responsibility as well as to establish time table

**Performance measurement**

Lastly, performance measurement is another management component where the four MAPP assessments are used as the major source of performance measurement and after targets are established information or data that are linked together with those values are recognized. Numerous indicators collected through the MAPP assessments gives the Council a measuring performance that is familiar to the targets identified (Bialek et.al, 2009)

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